RICHMOND. VA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16 1895.

# THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Efforts to Cut Down the Amount ie the Extent of Ten Per Cent, Failed\_Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.-The last steps were taken in the Senate today in the disposition of the post-office appropriation bill, which had been under consideration every day since Monday, A final effort was made on the part of the Committee on Appropriations to reduce the compensation of the railroad companies for the use of postal cars, in the shape of an amendment offered by r. Ellackburn, to cut down the appro-mation of \$1,26,000 to the extent of te er cent., and the Senate decided against had come over from yesterday, and which applied only to the fast mall service from Springfield, Muss., to Atlanta and New

Then an effort was made by Mr. Brice (Dem. C.), to have the \$15,000 which is appropriated for this last service divided with a similar fast line in the West, from Ohio to Texas and Florida, but this met with no more favor than the others, and was laid on the table by store of 33 to 23. And then the bill was

OTHER DUSINESS.

The agricultural bill followed, and had not been finally acted on when the Sen-ate adjourned, at 5:35. There was conare adjourned, at 6.35. There was con-siderable discussion over an amendment reported from the Committee on Appro-priations, for a modification of the law relating to the inspection of cattle and means for expertation, and Mr. Plait (Rep., Conn.) opposed any change in the law that looked to the propitation of elating to irrigation, plants and soeds to, went over to be further discusses al acted on to-morrow.

The House bill to abolish the differen-

The House bill to abolish the differential daties on sunar was resorted favorably, and without amendment from the Finance Committee, and was placed on the calendar with a resolution offored by Mr. Aldrich to recommit is with instructions looking to the re-enactment of the reciprocity and sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley act and to the re-imposition of a duty on wool.

Mr. Butler made a speech in advocacy of the pooling bill, but made no effort to have the bill brought before the Senate.

Mr. Coke reported a resolution, which was agreed to, for the establishment of an experimental fish station on the coast

mental fish station on the coast

ate at like adjourned until to-morrow.

### The House.

The House,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The
House met to-day at 11 o'clock, and after
the passage of a few private bills, the
naval appropriation bill for the year
ending June 39, 1898, was then taken up
in committee of the whole, after having
been on the calendar three weeks, its
friends having expected every week
within that period to ask its consideration. The contents of the bill were exon. The contents of the bill were ex-nined by Mr. Talbott (Dem., Md.). The total amount carried was \$11,907.021,

he estimates originally made were 0.552,006. By agreement, general debate as ordered to be closed at 2 o'clock to o the paragraph providing for the This was nelvocated by: Messrs. leten (Dem., W. Va.), Dolliver (Rep., Money (Dem., Miss.), Weadock Mich.), and Meyer (Dem., La.); prosed by: Mesers Simpson (Pop., and Everett (Dem., Mass.).

lution extending for this year only, from March 1st to April 15th, the time within which the income tax returns may be

5 o'clock the House took a reces

unia 8 o'clock.

About exis members were present at the evening session. A dozen private pension bills were laid uside with favorable recommendations, and at 1929 P. M., the committee arose, and the biouse ad-

How the Vote Stood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An analysis of the vote upon the gold bond bill in the House yesteriay shows that the reveral parties were divided as follows: Democrats—for the bill, 39; against, 34; majority auxilist, 5.

Republicans—For the bill, 21; against,

Popullets-Against the bill, 16; for the

#### INDICIED BY THE GRAND JURY, President Norton and Superintendent Quinn...Aise 27 Strikers.

DROOKLYN, Feb. 15.-The grand jury or Kings county reported in the Court of Sessions this morning that they had jointly indicted President Benjamin Norton, of the Atlantic Avenue railroad, and Superintendent Quinn, of the same company, on two charges of violating the ten-hour law. The indictments allege that on January 12th last Norton and Quinn, acting together, compelled Jeremiah Deesmond and James Dwyer, conductors on their lines, to work twelve consecutive hours. The two workmen went out on a strike January 11th. They furnished the evidence to the grand jury. The charges are misdemeanors, punishable either by imprisonment or a fine of £00, or both. Norton and Quinn were not in court. Judge Moore was displeased at their not being in court. Judge Morris, who appeared for them, promised to have both men in court to-morrow morning and to be ready to give bail.

The grand jury also returned twenty-seven indictments against strikers for rioling, throwing bricks at cars, cutting jointly indicted President Benjamin Nor

rioting, throwing bricks at cars, cutting wires, and for other acts of violence. In overy case against the strikers presented to their but one the jury found an in-dictment. Most of the accused were arrested during the strike and held in po-lice courts. The others will be arrested to-day. All the twenty-seven indictments

Assistant Corporation Counsel Young applied this morning for an order direct ing Police Justice Quigley to show cause why he should not be removed from office for showing sympathy with the strikers in the way in which he disposed of complaints against them.

The order was granted and made re-turnable on Monday,

# THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT,

The Question of Rickards' Death Sentence Under Discussion.

LONDON, Feb. 15.-In the House of Commons Sir Edward Gray, under Forcommons Sir Edward Gray, under For-eign Secretary, said that any arrange-ment with Belgium with regard to France or any other power to the right to pre-empt territory in the Congo State without the consent of the powers was not valid. No such consent, Sir Edward added, had been given in connection with the arrangement between Beigium and France, just published, and the re-port of pre-emption over the Congo State claimed by France had not been recog-

Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment

to the aldress that it is contrary to public interest to publish in the matter that the time of Parliament be occupied in the discussion of measures which, ac-cording to the statements of the Minis-ters themselves, there is no prospect of ters themselves, there is no prospect of passing, while proposals involving great onstitutional changes have been an-ounced upon which the judgment should be taken without delay.

be taken without delay.

Sir Thomas Roe asked the Government, in connection with previous notice, what information they had received concerning the sentence of death which had been passed upon W. H. Rickards, a British subject, in Hawaii.

Sir Edward Gray said that Mr. Hawes, British Commissioner at Honolulu, had asked the Hawaiian Government to reprieve Rickards for a short length of time to enable the Commissioner to send to the home Government the records of Rickards' trial. The sentence imposed railroad cars, in proposed upon Rickards had not yet been confirmed by the President of the Hawaiian Republic and instructions had been forwarded by wire, as far as possible, to commissioner Hawes to ask for a delay which shall be complicity only, or for actual participation in the revolt against the Hawaiian ion in the revolt against the Hawaiian for detence, the evidence upon which is sentence was grounded was to be sent to the home Government, without having had a fair for detence, the evidence upon which is sentence was grounded was to be sent to the home Government. Commissioner Hawes, he said, was also instructed to act in concert with the representative of the United States at Honolulu, who had received instructions the same as those directed to himself.

The NEW.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL,

Some Questions Asked in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- During the session of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Edward Harland, Conservaternoon Sir Edward Harland, Conserva-tive, asked whether the Government was aware that Mr. Mergan's Nicaraguan canal bill had passed the United States Schate and was now before the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Morgan ad stated in the Senate that no foreign overnment objected to the bill, and in view of the importance of the anal to British chipowners, the Govern-ment would make urgent representations il detrimental to the interests of

Government would consider the propriety of urging upon the Government of the United States the importance of the creation of a British and American comsion to deal with the question of the

when built. Sir Edward Grey, Parl'amentary Sec-rotary for the Foreign Office, replied that it was not usual for the Government to make any representations against bills before foreign legislatures. The Government, he added, considered that such a canal as it was proposed to construct through Nicaragua should be under international control, and whatever steps it may deem desirable will be taken by the Government to advance this view. He, however saw no reason to suppose that the United States Government would not maintain their treaty engagements. Sir Goorge Ruden Powell, Conserva-Sir George Raden Powell, Conserva-tive, questioned the Government in re-gard to the proposed Pacific cable. Mr. Sidney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, in response, said that negotiations relative to the construc-tion of a cable were proceeding, but that tion of a cable were proceeding, but that it would not be to the public interest to

The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of the session was then resumed. The amend-ment offered yesterday by Mr. Clancy. Parnellite, declaring that the time had arrived when the cases of the men now in prison under sentence for taking part in dynamite crimes could be advanta-geously considered by the Government, was rejected by a vote of Hi ayes to 229 notes.

# THE ELBE DISASTER AGAIN.

It Was Claimed That the North German Lloyd Ships are up to the Standard,

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—During the discussion in the Reichstag yesterday on the ote of the Maritime Accident Departtent, Herr von Boetticher, Imperial Sec stary of the Interior, declared that the ermanic Lloyds had experts at all their Germanic Lloyds had experts at all their ports whose duty it was to test ships, see if the vessels were in course of con-struction, and to see that the instruc-tions in regard to safety were fully car-ried out. Moreover, he said, he had be-fore him copies of testimony given by rescued passengers and sailors of the Elbe wherein it was stated that neither the captain nor the crew of that ship were in any respect blamable for her

In regard to the statement made by Herr Bebel that the bulkheads of the Elbe were open, that gentlemen was mis taken, as the doors were closed, as shows by the deposition of a sallor who an-nounced the fact to the captain, but the collision seems to have crushed the bulk-head which was the connecting wall be-tween the engine room and the boiler room. As to the allegations that the rew had not been drilled in handling an lowering of boats, he did not believe the were true, as, according to previous in-formation obtained by him, the North German Lloyds ships had their crews practice in boat drill during voyages.

#### SOUTHERN RAILWAY EMPLOYES. Their Committee of Forty are Still in Secret Session,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The commit tee of forty, representing the employes of the Southern Railway in their demand for a restoration of wages under the schedule of 1891, are still in the city, evi-dently wrestling with the refusal of Third Vice-President Baldwin to comply with

Secret sessions are in progress, and no information is forthcoming for the newspapers. A conference began at 10:30 yesterday, and the committee do not exyesterday, and the committee do not ex-pect to get away short of to-morrow, Mr. Baldwin did not confer with the gentlemen this morning. It is known that there was an exchange of messages between the Southern headquarters and the committee. President Moore, of the committee, when questioned by a reporter to-day, said there was nothing to give out to the powerspaper, only be wished to reto the newspapers, only he wished to re-iterate the statement made by him yes-terday, "that if reports were being circulated of a strike being ordered on the they were not authorized by the

# TO APPOINT SENATOR RANSOM

As Minister to Mexico, So Says Rumor Congressional Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- It is rumored about the Cepitol this morning that the President will be urged to appoint Sen ator Ransom to be Minister to Mexico, to succeed the late Minister Gray, or In-diana, whose death was announced this morning. Mr. Ransom's term of office as a senator expires with this Congress, and it is said that the President would be very glad to tender him this appoint-

There will be no further financial legis lation attempted by the House at this ses-sion. The defeat of two banking bills and one bond bill in quick succession satis fies the Democratic leaders that a ma to the support of any measure, There

### was some talk in the House to-day that LILIOUKALANI ON TRIAL.

ome measure of financial relief might be engrafted upon the general deficiency appropriation bill when it is taken up in the Senste, but it is not definitely known if this attempt will be seriously made. The members of the House are now looking forward with in patience to adjournment, and the Committee on Rules is constantly importuned for special orders for certain impertant bills that have not for certain important buils that have not yet received consideration by the House, but which, it is believed, can be rushed through the Senate if they can reach that body during the last week of the session. One of these is the naval reorganization bill, and another is the Nication of the session. ragua canal bill. All taik of an extra ses-sion has ended, and it is believed that

when Congress adjourns on the 4th of March next it will not be asked to con-vene again until the regular meeting.

day debated the interpellation of the Government by Count von Mirdach, the Agrarian leader, urging the Government to call an international monetary conference with a view of remonetizing silver. Count von Mirback held that the time was opportune for Germany to summons such a conference. The trade of the world, he said, was suffering from the disordered state of the currency of the various countries, and an international agreement, fixing the ratio of the metals was the sole solution of the difficulty.

Count Herbert Bismarck said that events had proved that a bi-metallic currency was the best for the interests of national prosperity. Former monetary conferences, he said, had failed because the rest of the powers had attended them without any fixed instructions. If a new conference were arranged Germany the conference. Of England, he said, that bimetailism had made great progress there, and had obtained great popularity. His friend, Mr. Balfour, would be a member of the next British Ministry and would help to achieve victory. Chanceller von Hohenlohe Intimated that the Government would be willing to confer with the Federal Governments upon the question of entering into arrangements with the powers in regard to the advisability of reviewing the monetary sys-

### Light-flouse Carried Away.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Captain Wilde, of the Light-House Board, received a dispatch this afternoon stating that the Eght-house at Smith's Point, Va., 175 miles south of Washington, at the entrance of the Potomac river into Chesapaake Bay, had been carried away by peake Bay, had been carried away by the drifting ice. The keeper escaped. This light-house was badly damaged last winter by the storms. Most of the light-houses at the mouth of the Potomar Tver and in the bay are iron screw statio and fears are entertained that others will be damaged or carried away. In several instances the keepers have aban-doned the light-houses in this section, fearing for their lives.

# Treparing to issue the Bonds,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Carlisle has given orders to the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed at once to brush up the old plates the 4 per cent, bonds sold under the co-tingent agreement with the Morgan-Be-mont syndicate. The old plate contain the text of the law under which the per cent, bonds are issued. The ne per cent, bonds are issued. The new plate will contain the terms under which the 4 per cent, bond on a 3 3-4 per cent, interest are issued, and this surface printing will be put on the face of the 4 per cent, bonds run off from the old plates, requiring each bond to be run

# Delaware Senatorial Penalock.

DOVER, DEL., Feb. 15.—Four ballot were taken for United States Senate to-day, and the Democratic members disconsiderable shifting. The first ballot resulted: Higgins, 8; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4 Wolcott (Dem.), 7; Bayard (Dem.), 3; E. L. Martin (Dem.), 1, Absent, 1.

On the second ballot one Wolcott man and three Bayard men went to Martin, making his vote five. On the third bal-lot Martin's vote dropped to three and Wolcott's increased to seven ballot was the same as the third.

# Grant Amnesty to the Rioters,

ROME, Feb. 15.—The Government has resolved to grant amnesty to the prison ers convicted before the military tribu nal for participation in the riots at Massa di Carrara and in Sielly, with the ex-ception of the leaders. The decree will issued on King Humbert's birthday March 14th. The Government has decided to send

ven of the principal Italian warship England in June as a demonstration friendliness. The fleet will be comnanded by Admiral Sara.

# The Revolution Practically Ended. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Gresham received the following cable-gram, dated Begota, Colombia, from Min-

ster McKinney to-day: "Minister for Foreign Affairs request us to say that the revolution is practicall ended. No fears of any further troubl Have published in interest of commerce. The commanding officer of the Unite States ship Atlanta reports to the Nav Department from Colon, under date of February 14th, that the rebellion in Co-lombia is considered at an end.

# News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The 15-inch Harveyized curved plates for the turrets f the battleship Indiana will be given : Tuesday, when a projectile from a 18 inch gun will be fired at a typical plate in Chief of Ordnance, and a board of naval

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Passed As sistant Engineer G. D. Strickland habeen placed on the retired list of the navy.

# United States Ambassador Eastis Iil.

MENTONE, Feb. 15,-Mr. J. B. Eustis United States Ambassador to France, is ill at this place. When he journeyed south from Paris a week ago, in conse-quence of the illness of his daughter, he caught a severe cold, and after his ar mation of the lungs. The doctors de clared his condition grave for several days, but to-day he is pronounced bet-

# A Fatal Explosion.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.-An explosi damp occurred last night in the Queen Louise mine, at Zalerize, Silesia, killing fourteen persons and injuring eight,

The Ex-Queen Charged With Misprision

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

Efforts to Secure a Full Confession From Her Proved a Failure \_Many Witnesses Examined and Cross-Questioned.

of Treason.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8, via. San Francisco, Feb. 15,-The trial of the ex-Queen apon the charge of misprision of treason, before a military commission, began on the morning of the 5th instant. Over two hundred persons were present, a majority being ladies. Nothing distinguished the entrance of the Queen or the proceedings from those of any other accused person. Her aspect was depressed, and her face seemed expressionless. She seemed to listen intently to the reading of the charges, but at its close wiped her eyes. Her counsel, Neumann, made a series of objections to the jurisdiction of the commission, and to trial by its members. All these were overruled.

The charges and specifications were read, the accused being permitted to remain seated. Neumann then asked for a postponement .or another day before pleading to the charges, as he had not had time to formulate objections to them. He had to be counsel for most of the He had to be counsel for most of the prisoners, nearly all the other lawyers being either under arrest or else taking testimony from prisoners. The case was continued to the next forenoon. The American are British representatives sent as usual, also a large num were present, as usual, also a large num-ber of officials and naval officers in plain

#### REGGED HER TO CONFESS ALL.

Second day, Feb. 6th,-It was learned that from 8 to 9 o'clock on the previous morning the ex-Queen had been visited by Captain Robert Parker, of the police, and subjected by him to a trying solicitation to make a full confession of her knowledge, and of what part she took in the late rebellion. He thought such an open evowal might secure the release of many of her partisans now in perison. He labored without success. The prison. He labored without success. The ex-Queen maintained that she was inno-cent of the whole affair and laid the cent of the whole affair and laid the blame for the uprising upon Samuel Now-tein. He had planned the whole business without consulting her at all. She be-came much excited and declared that the authorities had agreed that she should not be molested by any person, except Neumann and Wilson, speaking to her on these matters. Parker appears to have acted on his own responsibility in the interest of many prisoners.

the interest of many prisoners.

Neumann began by objecting on the ground that no order convening a military commission had been served on the prisoner. Major Potter testified that a copy war now existed justifying such a com mission; that such a tribunal could try mission; that such a tribunation only military of news, and that treason and misprision of creason were offences against the statute law, and could only

BOMBS TO BE USED. The first witness was Charles Clark, who had been two years a retainer at Washington Palace. On the night of January 35 over thirty armed guards ir arms were dug yard between 6 and 7 P. M. They and been buried there last year when a port arose that Washington Palace as to be searched. Two watches were

set of sixteen or seventeen men each.
Witness was informed by Nowlein that a movement was to be made at 1 A. M. that fathers taught to my people by them and night, and was ordered by him to hold Washington Palace against all comers. lombs were to be used against any at-acking force. At midnight the arms were reburied, as Nowlein had come and old them the movement was off. On Sunday, the 6th, Nowlein ordered him to tet ready, as the movement was to be nade at 6 A. M. on Monday. The arms e again dug up and the men armed. Witness met the accused at 7 o'clock sunday evening and told her of the exicin had told her and she hoped it would

That night she saw the Government soldiers assembling and told the accused. She said the was sorry. The bombs were then exhibited in court.

Witness stated that iron bombs were brought to Washington Palace the Sunmy before New-Year's by Mr. Nowlein. The second witness was Jacob Kauwal who has been two years a retainer at Washington Palace. On Friday morning, January 4th, the accused asked him what was the news of last night. He told her

the business had been unsuccessful.

The following Sunday night the guns were distributed to the guards again. Sometimes Nowlein and cometimes the accused gave witness orders as to his duties about the place.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TESTIFICS. William Kane, the ex-Queen's private secretary, repeated his former testimons as to having engrossed eleven commissions for the accused. As he finished each one she looked it over and signed it He also copied a form of constitution for the monarchy not long before he copied the commissions, near the end of Decem-ber last. He gave the constitution to Nowicin. On the night of January 5d he saw thirty or forty armed men guard-ing Washington Palace. He understood arms were to be landed at Kakaako to restore the monarchy under Lilioukalani She told him the commissions were detroyed the morning after the trouble it Walkaiki. He helped the officials search for them the morning after she was ar

Samuel Nowlein took the stand. repated his former testimony of plan-ning and executing the uprising. He had a conversation with the Queen before starting about the uprising at Kakai-ko. He told her he would do something that night which he would explain later on. After learning Friday morning that arms had been landed beyond Diamond Head, he told the Queen about it. She said she was sorry it had not come off.

Cross-examined, the witness declared that he did not after New-Year's tell the Queen anything about the time, place or manner of the uprising. Friday morning he spoke to her of the failure of the undertaking. She said she had heard of it. He told the Queen nothing of a new plan of uprising from Walkiki. THE UPEISING UNEXPECTED.

Mr. W. O. Smith, Attorney-General, testified that the uprising was entirely unexpected. The first intimation was towards night on Sunday that arms had wards hight on Schnday (hat arms had been landed at Bertlemann's. Only vague rumors had been previously received. Men were out in every direction, and said that nothing definite could be learned. Nothing was seen of any vessel. The Government closed its case at 11 A. M. Neumann, for the accused, then called twelve well-known residents of Honolulu, all but one of whom testified to a lon acquaintance with Charles Clark, the exQueen's retainer. They testified that his from Honolulu to-day that the authorities reputation for truth and veracity was there are watching for the arrival of the bad, and that they would not believe him schooner Vine. Captain Burns, which under oath, if it was for his interest to

On the 8th the court requested several passages in the ex-Queen's statement to be stricken out, before it could be admitted to the record.

Mr. Neumann spoke for an hour, main-Air. Neumann spoke for an hour, maintaining that the evidence failed entirely to prove in the accused any knowledge whatever of the uprising. Judge-Advocate Kinney responded for 45 minutes, treating with derision the possibility of her ignorance, with the chief conspirator, Nowless Lying under her roof and official lein, living under her roof, and official documents passing back and forth be-tween her and Gulick, relating to the establishment of the new government, at the very time when Waunapolo was prepared to land the arms, and the incurrection was ripe. The trial closed at 2:30

An act empowing the marshal to execute the sentence of the military commis-sion is being pushed rapidly through the

THE EX-QUEEN'S STATEMENT. On the last day of the trial a long statement written by the ex-Queen was

read in court. In it she said:
"The movement undertaken by the Ha-wallaps last month was absolutely commenced without my knowledge, sanction or assistance, directly or indirectly, and this fact is, in truth, well known to those

who took part in it.
"I received no information from any one in regard to which men were, or which were not, to be procured, nor of any men who were induced, or were to be induced to join in any such uprising.
"I do not know why this information should have been withheld from me, uniess it was with a view to my personal safety or as a precautionary measure it would not have received my sanction and I can assure the gentlemen of this commission that had I known of any such itention, I would have dissuaded the

woters from such a veture. But I will add that had I known their secrets, they would have been mine, and would have been inviolately preserved."

"That I intended to change my cabinet and to appoint certain officers of the kingdom in the event of my restoration. I will dom in the event of my restoration, I will admit, but that I, or any one known to me, had in part or in whole established a new government is not true. Before the 24th of January, 1896, the day upon which I formally abdicated and called upon my people to recognize the Republic of Ha-wail as the only lawful Government of these islands, and to support that Go ernment, I claim that I had the right to select a cabinet, in anticipation of a possibility, and the history of other Governments supports this right.

ACTED OF HER OWN PRES WILL. "I was not intimidated into abdicating but followed the counsels of able and generous friends and well-wishers, who advised me that such an act would advised me that such an act would re-store peace and good will among my people, vitalize the progress and pro-perity of the islands, and induce the ac-tual Government to deal leniently, mer-cifully, charitably and dispassionately with those who resorted to arms for the purpose of displacing a Government, in the formation of which they had no voice or control, and which they themselves had seen establised by force of arms. had seen establised by force of arms. "I acted of my own free will, and wish oner. Major Potter testined that a copy of acted of my own free win, and was of such an order was with the papers served. Neumann then repeated the same objections to the jurisdiction of the commission which he had made in all his former cases—namely, that no act of of Going good to my beloved country. and alleviating the positions and pains of

those who unhappily and unwisely re-sorted to arms to regain an independ-ence which they thought had been unagainst the statute law, and could only be tried by a jury in a civil court.

Mrs. Dominis, through her counsel, then declined to plead to the thirteen specifications and charges. The court directed a plea of not guilty to be entered. eign women and children, and about the bloodthirstiness of Hawalians, and the outrages which would have been perpetrated by them if they had succeeded in their attempt to overthrow the Re-public Government. Those who know tne Hawaiian temper and disposition un derstand that there is no foundation fo such fears. to those foreigners whom they captured and held showed that there was no ma-inguancy in the hearts of the Hawaiians at all. It would have been said, indeed, fathers taught to my people by them and those who succeeded them should have fallen, like the seed in the parable, upon

DENY THE RIGHT TO TRY HER. "I must deny your right to try me in this manner, and by a court which you have called together for this purpose. It your actions you violate your own Constitution and laws, which are now the Constitution and raws of the land. There may be in your consciences a warrat for your action, in what you may deed a necessity of the times, but you can not find any such warrant for any suc action in any settled civilized or Chris-tian land. All who uphold you in thi unlawful proceeding may scorn and despise my word, but the offence of breaking and setting aside the specific purpose of the law of your own nation purpose of the law of your own nation purpose of the law of your own nation. and disregarding all justice and fairness may be to them, and to you, the source of an unhappy and much-to-be-regretted

legacy. "I would ask you to consider that you "I would ask you to consider that you Government is on trial before the whole civilized world, and that in accordance civilized world, and that in accordance with your setions and decisions will you, yourselves, be judged. The happiness and prosperity of Hawall are henceforth in your hands alone, as its rulers. You are commencing a new era in its history. May Divine Providence grant you wisdom to lead the nation into paths of forbearance, forgiveness and peace, and to create and consolidate a united people, ever anxious to advance in the ople, ever anxious to advance people, ever anxious to advance in the way of civilization outlined by the American fathers of liberty and religion. In concluding my statement, I thank you for the courtesy you have shown to me as an humble citizen of this land, and as a woman. I assure you who believe you are faithfully fulfilling a public duty, that I shall never harbor any resentment, or cherish any iif feeling toward you whatever may be your deward you whatever may be your de-

ONE AMERICAN DEPOSTED. Edward Franz, nineteen years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, was deported by order of the Hawaiian Government. He was furnished with a steerage ticket and put on board the Mariposa a few moments before it sailed. His offence consisted in the mingling with royalists and induiging in indiscreet talking.

Weidemann Creig and Marshall who

induiging in indiscreet talking.

Weidemann, Creig and Marshall, who
were convicted of treason, are still confined in prison, awaiting the execution of
the court-martial's sentence.

On the afternoon of the 5th the cases
of John A. Cummins and Captain Davies,
of the Waimaualo, were taken up together by the court-martial. They were
charged with misprision of treason. Both
had contributed important testimeny in

had contributed important testimony in the other trials. Cummins' counsel, Mr. Maggon, made a long plea for only a fine for the old man, who had been led away by his intimate, Seward, and his son-in-law, Walker, who was much broken in health and force, and who has been noted for generous hospitality. Cummins was on Lilioukalani's commission to Washington last symmer. fessed to having assisted in the arrange-ments for the landing of arms. Both Davies and he pleaded guilty. Judge Advocate Kinney thought the age of accountry would weigh with the executive

in favor of the accused. CARRYING ARMS TO HAWAIL. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 15,-The steamer Mariposa brough the news

sailed from this port several weeks ago, ostensibly in search of an alleged valuable guano island in the South Sea. The Government officials say the Vine was chartered to carry arms by the same people who sent the first instalment on the Wahlberg. Several persons are now under arrest for supposed participation in the scheme to bring arms into the country. It is said that the negotiations were conducted by one Camerinos, who is awaiting trial. His arrest was based upon cy tain correspondence which fell into the hands of the authorities, and it was through that suspiciou fell upon Captain Burns and the Vine

### SOLD RIFLES TO THE REBELS, A German Commercial Firm in Apla Con-

victed of the Crime. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 .- Correspondence of the United Press per steamer Mariposa:

APIA, SAMOA, Jan. 30 .- The event of the month has been the importation and sale to the rebels at Atua of rifles and Although the matter has not as yet been fairly sifted, enough is known to convict a German commercial firm in Apia of importing 113 Snider rittes and a large quantity of ammunition, con-trary to the Berlin treaty and the local arms ordnance. Thirty-three of these guns and some cartridges were sold to Atuan rebels. The parcel was imported into Apia in hollow-ware casks and paint tins and repacked in the store of the merchants mentioned. A portion was landed in Sariali, and a smaller quantity district

delivered in Tagaloa Bay, the Atuan rebe district. Before the whole parcel had been disposed of the news' reached the authorities. The Imperial German Consul, Herr Besmann, took immediate steps in regard to the members of the firm of Frings & Spatsy, and Captain Lafflings, who had been employed in the delivery of the arms. Frings, Spatsy, and Liffings were fined the maximum penalty of 150 marks, and the partners were compelled to deposit with the Consul the amount of cash they had received—about \$1,200. In addition to this the guns at Sariali were secured, and later on were reshipped to Sydney, whence they originally came. Three Samoan chiefs at Saraii, who seized for the government a portion of the cuns imported, have been arrested, charged by the German Consul with inimidating a German resident in Sarali and compelling him to give up the arms. United States Consul Mulligan is ill with fever. The Municipal Council of Apla has just

passed resolutions, which have been as-sented to by the three consuls and the Chief Justice, to enable the local police to arrest persons of all nationalities charged with importing arms and ammunition contrary to the law.

# HONORING MINISTER GRAY.

Flags On the Public Buildings at Half Mast-A Guard of Honor.
CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.-The body

of the late Isaac Pusey Gray, United States minister to Mexico, was embalmed inst night at the American Hospital, where he died, and was removed at I o'clock this afternoon to the United States Legation. Americans crowded the rooms to pay their last respects. A guard of honor from the Twentyfirst Regiment was placed at the legation by the War Minister. The colors were draped, and as the body was carried in draped, and as the body was carried in they were 'jumpred, and the haud played a funeral march. The body was placed on a temporary bler, with a splendld wreath of camelias sent by Mrs. President Diaz, at the foot. Four sentries were placed in the room with the coffin, and others stood guard on the stairs and out side. E. C. Butler, Charge d'Affaires will keep watch until midnight, when Lieutenant Dwyer, military attache, will take his place. Minister Mariscal and als wife, and the German, French and British ministers called during the day. President Diaz also called in person at 8 Epiomatic corps and the whole garrise ogether with President Diaz, will a company the body to the Central Station, where it will be placed on a north-bound rain. President Diaz has ordered that

Minister Mariscal has written to Mr. difficult warfstal has written to Mr. Butler expressing the deep regret of the Government, and asking him to communicate the same to the United States Government. The regret here is universal, as Minister Gray was highly respected by all who had come in contact with him. with him.

all flags on the public buildings be kept

#### GAGGED THE MANAGING EDITOR, Then Skipped With the Subscription List of the Paper,

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 15.-Three unknown men at 2 o'clock this morning forced an entrance into the offices of the True American, the weekly organ of the American, the weekly organ of the American Protective Association, on the third floor of the building, corner of Broadway and Market streets. In a rearroom H. Beadle, managing editor, and two attaches of the paper were asleep. The Intruders placed pistols to their beads, and, threatening to kill them if ads, and, threatening to kill them they made an outery, bound and gagget them. The robbers then hunted up the ubscription lists of the paper and de camped with them. It was some time after the departure of the robbers before he trio freed themselves and notified he police.

# A Murder'r Hanged.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 15.—Philip Martin, the negro boy who killed Eli Stillwell the night of July 4, 1893, was hanged at the county jall this morning. Martin awoke at 6:20 from a troubled sleep. He fell moaning upon his knees, refused breakfast, and spent the time moun-ing and in prayer. He was led blind-folded to the scaffold, and was so weak that it was necessary to almost carry him. On the gallows he kept repeating: "Have mercy, have mercy." The trap was sprung at 9:15 o'clock, and Martin's neck was broken by the fall.

Lady of the Lake Burned,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Captain T. T. Cooper and Quartermaster J. W. Keene, who were asleep in the cabin when the fire on board of the Lady of the Lake broke out, had a narrow escape. It is believed that the fire was caused by the overturning of the galley stove. The hufl began to sink this morning, but was saved by a fire engine, which pumped out the water in the hold.

Several other steamers, which

frozen in and could not get away from the wharves, had narrow escapes.

# Struck by a Squall,

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 15.—The fishing smack Laura Nelson, of Norfolk, arrived here to-day, with fore and main topmasts, foretop mast, head and spring-stay carried away. She was struck by a squall Wednesday off the coast of Florida. She expertenced stormy weath-er for the past week, in which she lost chains and anchors.

Purchased by the A. C. L.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—The Charleston, Sumpter and Northern rail-road was sold at Sumpter to-day for \$45,000, Colonel W. C. Elliott being the bidder. Colonel Elliott is president of one Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and it is generally known that the purchaser represented the Atlantic Coast Line sys-

# AWAY DOWN IN DIXIE.

WHERE THE FLOWERS BLOOM, OLD BOREAS IS HOLDING SWAY.

The Like Never Seen for Years Past\_Those Who Went South for the Winter Got it Ten Inches in New Orleans,

COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 15 .- Columbus had the heaviest snow storm in over half a century before daybreak this morning. The city is clothed in a mantle of white. and it was an unusual sight that greeted the earlier risers. A heavy sleet felt throughout the morning, and snow-balling was indulged in by old and young. Several improvised sleighs were seen on the streets, and toward night the sleet ceased and rain followed, which froze as fast as it fell. Snow has prevalled throughout this section, and trains are delayed from all points. Steamers came up the river to-day with bows cased in ice.

# SPENT THE DAY SNOW-BALLING.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 15.—Two inches of snow fell last night and this morning. It is the second snow storm experienced here in many years, and the city gave itself up to hitarity. Business was prac-tically suspended during the forenoon, and the business men spent the day snowballing.

DIGGEST EVER SEEN IN ATLANTA. ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 15 .- The most

furious snow sterm ever seen here be-gan early this morning, and at midnight is still raging. The ground is now covered to a depth of nine inches, seven inches representing to-day's fall. Street-car lines suspended traffic early in the afternoon. The consolidated road will be closed until rain or the sin melts the snow. An incident of this unusual weath-er here is the inability of the trade to supply the demand for rubber shoes and boots, the stock being exhausted. Many broken legs have resulted from coasting. Reports from Thomasville, Brunswick, Savannah, and other Southern and East Georgia points state that the snow is the deepest ever known. Albany has sleighing to-day for the first time in its history. In the mountains the snow is six feet deep, and a special from Murphy, N. C., says that it is from ten to twelve feet deep in the mountains of Western North

The signal officer rays that the storm will continue until to-morrow forenoon

NEW OBLEANS, BECORD BREAKER. NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 15.—The snow fell steadily to-day for eighteen hours, measuring exactly eight inches, according to the report given out by Captain Kerkam, chief of the Weather Bureau here. At 9 P. M. an appreciable amount is again falling, and it would not be surreling if there were several more be surprising if there were several more inches added to New Orleans' greatest snow by to-morrow morning.

SNOWING ALL OVER ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 15.—It has been snowing here all day, but it has melted almost as fast as it fell. Several

sleighs were out for merry-making.

Specials to The Advertiser report snow ms follows:
Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Snow has been falling all day, and it has now reached a depth of four inches, and the fall continues.

Marion, Ala.—The snow is three inches deep and still falling.

Livingston Ala.—Three inches and still

Livingston, Ala.-Three inches and still Gadsden, Ala.-Nine inches, with a prospect of fifteen, and considerable suf-

fering among the poor classes.

Dadeville, Ala.—Six inches and falling. Eufala, Ala.—It is four inches deep, the heaviest on record. Clinton, Ala.—Four inches, and still

failing.

Bozeman, Ala.—Six and a half inches.

Shelby, Ala.—Four inches, and still

falling.
Talladega, Ala.—Four or five inches, and still falling.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 15.—The severe weather has culminated in a severe snow atorin. It has been failing since daylight, and is five inches on the level, and it is still coming down.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Feb. 15.—Four to five inches of snow has fallen here today and last night, and it is still failing. We have had the severest cold weather for the past ten days which has been experienced here for many years. FIVE INCHES IN BIRMINGHAM,

experienced here for many years.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 15.—
Snow was general throughout western and northern Florida last night. In Washington county the ground is cover-ed to a depth of six inches, a situation

unprecedented in Florida weather re-JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 15.-A snow storm of great violence set in here this morning at 9 o'clock. Since that time it has continued without cessation. The ground is covered at dark this evening to a depth of six inches, and the snow con

Snow was general in west Florida last night. At Pensacola. Lake City, Talla-hasse, River Junction, and other points the people were snow-bailing all day. At Welborn, the snow was the first that had fallen since 1852.

# IN FAVOR OF THE PARK.

Action of Burnside Post, No. 8, Department of the Potemac, G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- At a regular meeting of Burnside Post, No. 8, Departy ment of the Potomse, G. A. R., last night, the commander was unanimously directed to cause the following resolution to be put before the Department En-campment, which meets in a few days, with a recommendation that it be adopt-

"Resolved, That the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., is in sympathy with the movement for the stablishment of a national park at Appointance, Va."
This is believed to be the first action had by any organization of the Grand Army in the matter, and it is hoped by the advocates of the measure that it will soggest action to others.

Mexican Editors Arrested.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. II.—A sensa-tion has been created in newspaper cir-cles by the arrest and solitary confine-ment in Belam prison of Jose Gandera de Velasco, managing editor of La Raza Latina. The warrant was issued by Judge Velasquez, and the charge is abuse of public officials through the columns of his newspaper. Velasto is one of the most prominent newspaper men in Mexi-

Postponed the Races, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15 .- The races were postponed, and the same card as arranged for to-day will be run to-mor-

Snapper Garrison arrived here to-day, and will accept several mounts at the winter meeting to keep in form.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHIN'TON, D. C., Feb. 15.—For Virginia: Local snows; northeast winds. For North Carolina: Snow; northeast winds; high on the coast.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER, Following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 29; 12 M., 38; 3 P. M., 43; 6 P. M., 42; 9 P. M., 36; midnight, 23, Average, 37.